

سكرا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Sun 12-4 (54-61). Tomorrow variable.  
5 (54-61). Yesterday's temp. 10-5  
ONION: Rain. Temp. 11-8 (52-61). To-  
morrow, yesterday's temp. 12-7 (54-61).  
STOCKS: Variable. Temp. 51-4  
NEW YORK: Part. Temp. 19-7 (65-65).  
Temp. 16-3 (61-67).  
NATIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	61.00
Belgium	18 B.F.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	2 Dr.
France	11 F	Netherlands	1.55 Fl.
Germany	3 F.M.	Nigeria	48 K.
Greece	10 G.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
India	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.35 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rls.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Italy	250 Lire	Turkey	7.57 Liras
Japan	1.6 1/2	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50-25
		Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

1,529 \*\* PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1974 Established 1887

## Cuba Gives Marxism a Latin Impulse

Fervor Embarrasses Soviet and East European Communists

By David Binder

NEW YORK (AP)—"Cuba is the garden, or maybe the seed, of socialism," an American correspondent wrote with an amiable smile. "We have to indulge their parents to their children."

A high official of revolutionary government Fidel Castro firmly said. "But we took power by force. Don't forget that. We were. That is the point. East Europe socialism came to power by itself."

It is this curious ambivalence of the politics of Cuba—half familiar, half unorthodox, half Communist, half revolutionary fervor. It crops up here and there, and there seems to be a tension—perhaps creative—between the two politics of Cuba.

Castro was introduced as a secretary of the Cuban Communist party at a huge ceremony in the capital's Square of Revolution, which is dominated by an enormous statue of the 19th-century emancipator, Martí.

In his speech he made was that of an orthodox Communist. He did not quote Marx or Lenin or other prophet of Communism. Instead, he was the voice of a genuine Latin American revolutionary, so in that it brought to the faces of two correspondents.



Fidel Castro speaking to newsmen in Havana last week.

begged leave to join the crowd in the chanting of slogans. "Fidel, Fidel, a los Yanquis dales duro!"

"Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard!" Then he resumed interpreting as if to say, "Nothing personal."

Twenty-four hours later, Mr. Castro also made it clear that his verbal assault on "U.S. imperialism" were not meant as personal insults. He entertained two visiting senators from Washington, Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I. Sen. Pell described their treatment by Mr. Castro as "friendly and warm."

On their way out, the Premier gestured to the Rhode Island Democrat with a large unlit cigar. Sen. Pell thought it was intended as a gift and snatched it. Mr. Castro registered slight surprise, but then he smiled broadly and waved good-bye.

Food Shortages

As lush and productive as is this island, there are food shortages. Meat is rationed to three-quarters of a pound a week for each citizen. Even fruit and vegetables seem to be scarce. Long lines of customers form each night outside restaurants.

"It is a question of priorities, a government official explained. Cuba's vital exports are mainly foodstuffs and so the people at home have to adjust to shortages for the time being."

"Besides," he continued, "nobody is undernourished, and 15 years ago we had malnutrition all over Cuba, children half-starved."

Many consumer goods are still distributed under a rationing system.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

## Leone Acts To Resolve Italy Crisis

Little Sentiment Seen for Election

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP)—President Giovanni Leone announced plans today for broad consultations with political leaders to solve the political crisis which opened yesterday with the government's resignation.

Premier Mariano Rumor's center-left coalition had been in office 205 days. President Leone is expected to hear a great deal of support for yet another center-left coalition. The parties in the government that resigned yesterday were the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, and the Social Democrats—with support in parliament from the Republicans.

There is little sentiment for dissolving parliament and advancing the elections now scheduled for 1977. "Elections are a mad adventure," warned Francesco de Martino, secretary of the Socialist party.

Consultations Scheduled

Monday, Mr. Leone will see Italy's ex-presidents Giovanni Gronchi and Giuseppe Saragat, then the presidents and ex-presidents of the two chambers, as well as six former premiers. Tuesday and Wednesday, he will meet with leaders of all the parliamentary parties. Only then will he be able to announce his decision on how to proceed toward formation of Italy's 37th post-Fascist government.

Political leaders are trying to shift the blame for the crisis onto one another, warning of the gravity of the economic situation. Following a breakdown of labor-management negotiations, Fiat, Europe's largest car maker, announced today that it was putting 65,000 workers on short time to reduce production by 200,000 vehicles.

The Social Democratic party has advanced its Central Committee meeting to Monday. Mario Tanassi, the party president, warned against any Socialist moves to allow the Communists into a government coalition. "It would be like giving sugar to a diabetic," he said.

Mr. Tanassi played a crucial role in the crisis through his attacks on the Socialist party and his declaration last week that the center-left was dead. He has since suggested it could rise again—a notion which Agostino DiGirolamo, secretary-general of the conservative Liberal party rejected, noting, "It's not a Lazarus."

Genoa's daily Secolo XIX today featured an interview with Carlo Donat Cattin, a leader of the Christian Democratic party's left wing, in which Mr. Donat Cattin quotes U.S. Ambassador John Volpe as favoring an early election and a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals, and Republicans—leaving the Socialists out. Mr. Donat Cattin said his conversation with the ambassador took place about three weeks ago.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy confirmed that a conversation had taken place but denied that the ambassador had said, or would say, any such thing. The ambassador is vacationing in the Virgin Islands and the embassy's denial was issued without checking with him.



GOING HOME—Former President Nixon, with his left leg propped up, leaving Long Beach, Calif., hospital Friday after 12-day stay for treatment of phlebitis. His daughter Tricia and Mrs. Nixon are at right and one of his aides, Ron Ziegler (striped tie), in the rear.

## Ford to Ask Sacrifices By America

But Bars Raising Gasoline Taxes

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—President Ford has ruled out an increase in the federal excise tax on gasoline as part of the economic program he will present to Congress Tuesday. White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said today.

Mr. Nessen, in briefing newsmen, shied away when a questioner asked if Mr. Ford's proposals would amount to an "austerity program." But he did say that it "will call for sacrifices from the American people."

The President, he said, "intends as much as possible to have these evenly distributed." He also said that Mr. Ford told the GOP leadership he thought the program would be one they could support.

In referring to economic policy alternatives being urged on Mr. Ford, the press secretary said that the President "has been and remains opposed to gasoline rationing." But Mr. Nessen would not rule out the possibility that Mr. Ford may ask for a tax increase of another kind, saying, "I will not go into specifics."

Percentage Surtax

Meanwhile, members of the Republican leadership in Congress, who met with Mr. Ford this morning, said that he is, at least, considering asking Congress for an income tax increase, perhaps in the form of a percentage surtax on families above some specific income level.

They also said that the President is seriously considering, as part of his package:

- Selective tax reductions for industry, by raising the present 7-per-cent investment credit for some industries whose products are in particularly great demand and short supply, and thus encouraging them to expand their plants and facilities as a way of cooling off inflation.
- The investment credit lets corporations deduct from their taxes over part of the cost of new plant and equipment.
- Tax reductions also for families at lower income levels to compensate them for inflation and also, hopefully, to moderate wage demands. "I feel sure something of that kind will be recommended," a member of Congress said.
- Aid to the unemployed, most likely in the form of an expanded public service employment program, under which the federal government gives state and local governments money to hire workers to do jobs as unemployment rises.
- Aid to the housing industry, which has been particularly hard-hit by rising interest rates and the drying-up of mortgage money.

Extra Funds

In the short run, a participant in today's sessions said, Mr. Ford may ask for extra funds from Congress so that the government can buy up from savings and loan associations not just federally insured mortgages, as now, but conventional mortgages as well. This would give the loan associations fresh money for new mortgages.

For the long run, the source said, the President will probably ask Congress to change the lending laws to put savings and loans and other lending institutions on a more equal footing.

The idea, put forward months ago by a panel known as the Hunt Commission, is to reduce the present compartmentalization of the lending industry, so savings and loans will no longer be the overwhelming source of mortgage money, and mortgages will be more readily available than they are now in tight-money times.

The congressional sources emphasized, as did Mr. Nessen, that the President is still making up his mind exactly what to include in his package, which he will present to a joint session of the House and Senate at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

## Spinoza Reported Attempted Coup

Failure Led to Resignation

Stephens Broening

GENOA, Oct. 4 (AP)—Gen. Spinoza tried to oust last weekend and that led to his abrupt fall from the presidency, to an account, compiled on both sides of the divide.

Spinoza's motivation, it said, was his concern that the military had moved too far fast toward radicalism. April 25 revolution by young officers of the Armed Forces Movement, the sources said, two members of the movement of whom was Premier Santos Goncalves—prisoner under armed the presidential palace, it collapsed when militia Gen. Spinoza had on to provide the for his maneuver to re-assert his orders.

He said the key figure in Gen. Spinoza was the of Staff Gen. Francisco Costa Gomes, who to counter Gen. Spinoza's command for troops to total installations and leaders of the AFM. Gen. Spinoza was quickly to point during the coup, the sources said, Gen. Spinoza announced, his in a televised speech morning, Gen. Spinoza had slipped into and chaos and he warned forms of slavery are pared.

background of the coup was an effort to rally of conservatives to the palace, the president, Saturday afternoon called the dem- with an appeal Sept. 10. Gen. Spinoza tried to assert that left "extremism." Gen. Spinoza's move, he said, it fear- encourage disbands from dictatorship, and the party threatened to the streets to prevent Communists called the "test of strength."

last test came Friday

night, when the headquarters of COPCON, a special military unit charged with guarding Lisbon, deployed armed troops at checkpoints around the capital. The troops were ordered to search incoming vehicles for weapons and discourage people from attending the rally.

Apparently alerted by young officers of the AFM, Communist party cadres joined soldiers at some barricades on the edge of the city.

COPCON's commander is Brig. Otelo Caravinho. Along with Premier Goncalves, he is a member of the AFM Coordinating Commission, the executive group of the AFM.

Furious at COPCON's intervention, Gen. Spinoza summoned Brig. Caravinho and Brig. Goncalves to Belem Palace at 2 a.m. Saturday, presumably informed them of his intention of taking power and then had them held prisoner, informants said.

Afterward, Gen. Spinoza gave the signal for the take-over. But because the orders lacked Gen. Costa Gomes's support, only 60 men at the parachute base at Tanque obeyed the command, the informants reported.

Recognizing that the revolt had collapsed, Gen. Spinoza permitted the release of Premier Goncalves.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Gen. Antonio de Spinoza

## 30,000 Affected by Spanish Strikes

Madrid, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A wave of illegal industrial stoppages swept Spain today, some of them called to press wage demands and others staged to support 13,800 auto workers locked out by the Renault company.

## 2d Turkish Aide Fails on Coalition

ANKARA, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Suleyman Demirel, leader of the Justice party, today became the second premier-designate in a week to report failure in his attempt to form a coalition government.

## Airlines Talks Fail to Agree On Higher Fares for Charters

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—Despite strong pressure from the U.S. government, scheduled and charter airlines operating transatlantic routes again failed to agree on minimum charter rates, airline sources said.

## Jobless Rate In U.S. Hits 5.8% in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 5.8 percent of the work force last month, its highest level since April, 1972, the government reported today.

## Opian Officers Arrested

ABABA, Oct. 4 (AP)—A military ruler today ordered the arrest of two including the commander of the paratrooper force, who is hiding since early announcement said Col. David Tassama "was duped" officials, now in detention, believing that he could a division between the and the airborne unit, the arrested officer is a. Ababa, the ground forces. No reason was given for the arrest.

## Healey Hints U.K. Will Not Curb Oil Use

By Jerry Robards

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey suggested today that Britain would not be willing to undertake any major curbs in its oil consumption as part of a general effort to force down the world price of petroleum.

At the same time, Mr. Healey, who is Britain's chief financial officer, acknowledged that discussions about possible curbs in consumption had taken place in Washington last weekend during a meeting of top officials of the major industrialized countries.

While not flatly ruling out a decision by Britain to curtail its oil imports, Mr. Healey noted that oil consumption had fallen by about 10 per cent in the last year, partly because of consumer resistance to price increases.

Substantial Consequences

He suggested that there was little further room for Britain to curb its consumption without substantial economic consequences. He said it would be "totally illogical and irrational" to curtail oil imports if such a curtailment threatened industrial production in any way.

Mr. Healey was one of the officials present at the secret meetings last weekend involving Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary William Simon and the foreign and finance ministers of West Germany, France and Japan, as well as Britain.

After the meeting, reports circulated that Mr. Kissinger had recommended that major cutbacks in oil consumption be undertaken as the first step in bringing down prices. Petroleum prices have quadrupled in the last year, due mainly to increases posted by the Arab oil-producing nations.

When asked today, Mr. Healey denied that the United States had suggested that the consuming nations reduce their oil consumption by 15 per cent. He described reports of such a suggestion as "not accurate," although he confirmed that some cutbacks were discussed.

Very Unfair

To suggest that Britain curb its oil imports by anything like 15 per cent, the chancellor said, would be "very unfair" in light of the reduction in consumption that had already occurred here and the fact that per capita oil usage is much lower here than in the United States.

He referred to a "waste of energy" in the United States and suggested that, if any major curbs should be made by any country, the United States should curb its consumption the most. Other countries, he said, might reduce their oil imports by some.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Cites Present Reduction of 10%

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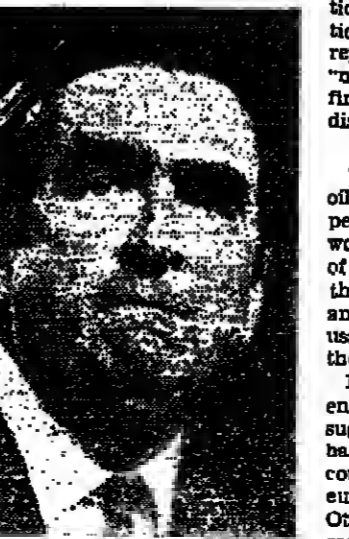
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## Jobless Rate In U.S. Hits 5.8% in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 5.8 percent of the work force last month, its highest level since April, 1972, the government reported today.

The total number of persons without jobs was 5.3 million, an increase of 440,000 since August. Last October the rate was at a 3 1/2-year low of 4.6 percent. Story Page 9.



Denis Healey

All Shades of Opinion

Lisbon Regime Asks Rightists To Undertake Political Role

LISBON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The foreign minister, denying that Portugal was on the verge of a Communist take-over, today invited conservatives to play a role in the nation's politics. He said the left-oriented regime needs a political opposition.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist and one of the politicians closest to Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, the regime strongman, said there had "to be a political opposition in Portugal

Coup Attempt By Spinola Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

and Brig. Carvalho at about daybreak.

Meanwhile, sources said, tank troops loyal to Gen. Spínola had taken up defensive positions around Belem Palace.

Another Attempt

Gen. Spínola tried again to assume full powers, sources said. Saturday afternoon he asked the Council of State to declare a "state of siege," which would put him in complete charge.

The Council of State refused. The council is comprised of members of the AFM and civilian politicians.

The AFM counterattacked Saturday night and Sunday, as officers, in almost continuous session with Gen. Spínola and other senior military figures, insisted that Gen. Spínola's supporters be removed from their posts.

When three generals in the seven-man junta objected, their ouster was sealed.

Late Sunday night, sources said, Gen. Spínola communicated his willingness to resign.

Television Speech

When Gen. Spínola said he wanted to speak on television the following day, officers of the AFM did not consider that they could prevent him.

Informants said that Gen. Spínola's militant speech was not cleared in advance by his opponents.

Moreover, contrary to the impression that he was speaking from the seclusion of his Belem Palace office, Gen. Spínola was in fact addressing a press session of the Council of State, whose members listened in astonishment as Gen. Spínola uncompromisingly accused the victors in the power struggle of betraying the revolution.

Gen. Spínola's role in the coup attempt is still a secret to most Portuguese.

Officers in the AFM still fear Gen. Spínola's influence in the countryside and are sufficiently unsure of their hold on power that they want to avoid a deep public rupture, informants said.

It was felt that the AFM would make no move for the present to either arrest or exile Gen. Spínola. Such action, an analyst said, would risk alienating President Costa Gomes and with him, the rank and file of the army.

Controls on Prices

Extended in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—The Mexican government yesterday imposed price controls on about three-quarters of the country's products and increased the number of basic foods on which prices are fixed by law.

The move follows growing discontent over inflation, which is running at a rate of more than 25 per cent a year. Last month four million workers won 22-per cent pay rises, and the government appears to be seeking to prevent employers from passing on the increased costs to customers.

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HIGH TIDE—Tourists visiting the San Marco Basilica in Venice on Friday were surprised by the high water flooding of the square. They had to walk over a wooden platform to visit the basilica (on the right). In background is the clock tower.

As President of Cyprus

Clerides Bars Resignation, Cites Backing of Makarios

NICOSIA, Oct. 4 (UPI)—

Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides withdrew his threat to resign today and announced he would remain the island's president.

He said in a statement that he changed his mind about resigning at the request of Archbishop Makarios, the Greek government and the people of Cyprus.

Mr. Clerides threatened to resign last week because he believed his position was being undermined by the followers of Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as President by the Greek-led National Guard on July 15. Turkey invaded Cyprus five days later.

Mr. Clerides decided to stay after Archbishop Makarios, who is in New York, expressed his full support of Mr. Clerides and asked his followers to stop demonstrating for his return.

"In view of recent important developments and following statements by the Greek Premier and the President of the republic, Archbishop Makarios and the people, I have reached the conclusion that it is necessary for me to continue to carry out the duties of the president," he said.

In what was considered by political observers an attempt to win the favor of Archbishop Makarios's supporters, Mr. Clerides referred to the archbishop as "the elected president" and "the president of the republic."

Political observers said this was not likely to please Vice-President Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, who said yesterday that the Turks would not talk to Archbishop Makarios or any negotiator representing him.

Mr. Clerides did not mention an incident yesterday in which gunmen opened fire on a police car patrolling the route which Mr. Clerides was to have taken home five minutes later. No suspects have been arrested.

Troop Pullout Proviso

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Mr. Denktaş told a Greek-American fact-finding mission to Cyprus that all Turkish troops will be removed from the island if the safety of the Turkish Cypriot

Cardinal Asks

Action on Russia

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 4 (UPI)—

Cardinal Sívori yesterday asked the Synod of Bishops to protest the persecution and imprisonment of Roman Catholic priests in the Soviet Union.

The exiled leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 82, himself once imprisoned by Soviet authorities, said, "It is the duty of the universal church to condemn every injustice that violates the freedom of faith, conscience, reason and opinion" in Communist nations.

Maurice Cardinal Ottunga of Kenya told the 200 bishops attending the monthlong synod that the imposition of birth control in some African nations is menacing their further development because it disrupts strong traditions of having large families.

"Some African countries are already feeling the weight of the insidious propaganda of birth control and its methods, often presented under the cover of responsible parenthood," Cardinal Ottunga said.

Cubans Blend

Latin Impulse With Marxism

(Continued from Page 1)

ing system that began here in 1962: shoes, a number of clothing items such as shirts, and trousers, yard goods and foodstuffs like rice, sugar, coffee, fat and fish. A Russian-made television set, which costs about 700 pesos, or almost \$800, is not available to just anyone. Because of the shortage of such items, they are distributed to deserving workers in a choice made by their colleagues.

There is a lot of leftover purchasing power because of these shortages, and Cubans use it up in restaurants when

Earthquake Toll

Hits 63 in Peru

LIMA, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—An earthquake that rocked central Peru for 100 seconds yesterday killed at least 63 persons and injured more than 1,700.

Rescuers searching among the debris of wrecked homes expected to find more dead and injured. Newspaper reports today said the final casualty toll was likely to climb even higher. It was estimated that 5,000 were made homeless.

The quake caused panic in this capital of four million inhabitants and in outlying towns. It was followed by a series of minor tremors throughout the day. Another tremor hit Lima early today, but it appeared to do little damage.

Indian Power and Aims Cause

Uneasiness in Bangladesh

By Jacques Leslie

DACCA, Oct. 4.—Three years after Indian armed forces contributed mightily to the creation of an independent Bangladesh, hostility to India is prevalent here.

Officials of Bangladesh and India still say that relations between the two nations are cordial, but that is not reflected in the attitudes of most Bengalis outside the government. More than any specific grievance, many Bengalis seem to hold against India its position of dominance in the Asian subcontinent and its ability to influence, if not control, events in Bangladesh by virtue of its size.

Long before Bangladesh, and for that matter India, became nations, the feeling that outsiders dominated the area was a recurring theme here. Now it is reflected in this bitter assessment of relations between Bangladesh and India by Enayetullah Khan, the editor of a left-leaning Dacca newspaper.

"You can't have good relations between a vassal and a ruler. Any movement to try to establish relations with other countries over the head of India won't be tolerated."

Selfishness Seen

Some Bengalis maintain that India's interest in the 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan, was primarily selfish. "Bangladesh is basically the product of Indian expansionism on the one hand and Bengali popular will on the other," Mr. Khan said.

Disillusionment with India is to some extent a reflection of Bangladesh's increasingly severe internal problems. Just as India was greatly responsible when Bangladesh achieved nationhood, India must now take the blame for the country's distress, some Bengalis seem to think.

One of the most sensitive issues involving India is the Farakka Barrage, a dam on the Ganges River 12 miles inside the Indian border. When it is put into operation in December, the dam will divert water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River, which runs through Calcutta. The purpose is to clear Calcutta's port of silt, which has made it all but un-navigable.

Bengalis fear that because of the diversion the lower Ganges, which runs through Bangladesh and empties into the Bay of Bengal, will run dry during the dry season. While such fears are probably unfounded, no one is certain what effect the dam's operation will have. It is conceivable that some persons in Bangladesh will be dislocated.

A source of Indian concern is Bangladesh's relationship with

Nixon Leaves

His Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

House a measure that would give the government complete custody of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers.

This would nullify an agreement between the former president and President Ford granting Mr. Nixon custody of the documents.

The Judiciary Committee had previously cut the \$250,000 fund requested by Mr. Ford to \$225,000 but agreed to further cuts to bring it in line with the House measure.

However, the committee went beyond the House by placing a \$200,000 limit on the salaries of federal employees assigned to assist Mr. Nixon during the transition period which ends Feb. 9, 1975.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., summed up the feeling in both houses when he told newsmen after the panel session that "the general idea was to give the [former] president everything he's entitled to by law and not a nickel more."

The measure was expected to be quickly adopted by the Senate. After that it will go to conference where the differences between the House and Senate measures will be ironed out. Final passage was expected before Congress adjourns for the November elections.

Later, the full Senate, after rejecting attempts by the Republican leadership to delay the measure, which is designed to make Mr. Nixon's documents and tapes available to the public, passed the bill 56-7.

At the cover-up trial, Judge Sirica continued the jury selection behind closed doors. He is hopeful that he can complete it by next week.

The trial of five former members of Mr. Nixon's administration and campaign officials is expected to last at least three months.

Healey Hints

No Oil Curb

Is Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

what smaller amounts and perhaps not at all.

Mr. Healey said that there were 100 million automobiles in the United States and that their average fuel consumption amounted to 15.5 miles a gallon. He cited no source for the statistics, but noted that gasoline consumption in Britain was much lower and that Britain had less room to cut back.

Major Recession

At a news conference this morning, the chancellor reiterated earlier statements that Britain could not afford to deflate its economy at present, because the nation might be pushed into a major recession. He hinted that he would take retaliatory action to stimulate the economy later in the year.

The British official implied that a curtailment of petroleum imports would not be appropriate at the same time that the government tries to stimulate the economy to avert a recession. He suggested that reduced oil supplies might add to the squeeze on the nation's industry at a crucial time.

Satisfying Palestinian 'Needs'

Allon Sees Hope That Talks Can Solve Mideast Disputes

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel expressed measured optimism yesterday that negotiations could solve all disputes with the Arab countries and also satisfy the "needs of the Palestinians."

However, he used his first address in the General Assembly for a warning against recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as representing the Palestinians, denouncing it as a terrorist grouping bent on destroying Israel.

"Acceptance of PLO demands may well condemn the prospects of the negotiating process to failure—just when the first ray of light has been glimpsed on the horizon," Mr. Allon declared, speaking in Hebrew.

In advance of the scheduled Middle East visit by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Israeli minister seized the occasion to reiterate Israel's readiness to make significant territorial compromises, but not at the expense of its own security.

"If Conditions Not Ripe"

"We would prefer negotiations for a full and integral peace agreement," he said, "but if conditions are not ripe, then for interim agreements which will put an end to Arab belligerency, meaning an end to the state of war, use of force, or other hostile acts."

Mr. Allon charged that the Soviet Union's "one-sided anti-Israel attitude" and supply of arms to the Arabs was one of the main causes of Middle East tension and contradicted Moscow's avowed support of détente.

"Détente which does not include the Middle East is without political or strategic meaning," he said.

The minister also disputed Arab claims of having scored a military triumph in last year's fighting.

He did so, he said, not to exult or to embarrass the Arabs but to support his position that there could be no military solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute and to insure that the "unnecessary war of Yom Kippur, 1973, will be the last war to be fought between Arab and Israel."

He reiterated his government's stand that the unresolved question of the Palestinians should be solved in the context of a settlement between Jordan and Israel, and that the PLO had no basis for claiming to speak for the broad masses of the Palestinian population.

Gen. Issam al-Hak, an Egyptian war minister, said in an interview published today that Egypt is capable of taking Israel by surprise on the battlefield, as it did a year ago, but asserted that a new war would be "completely different" from the last one.

"There is no doubt that the next battle—should it be our lot to wage it—will be completely different from the last war," Gen. Issam told the newspaper Al-Ahram in the interview, which appeared two days before the first anniversary of the October war.

Gen. Issam, who as commander in chief directed operations against Israel last October, said: "The next war will be fought with a new concept, new thinking and new scientific planning. As for the element of surprise, I promise you we shall have it once more. There are different ways of obtaining it. There is no uniformity about it."

The October war began with surprise attacks by Egyptian and Syrian forces on Israeli lines.

Gen. Issam said Egypt and Syria were observing their military disengagement agreements with Israel and preparing for a resumption of peace talks at Geneva.

But preparations for a possible renewal of war, if peace efforts fail, are under way. "In various fields, including training and raising the efficiency of equipment," he said.

He said there was "complete coordination" militarily between Egypt and Syria, and that Egypt's military position is "immeasurably better now" than it was before last Oct. 6, when the war broke out.

"We are now facing the enemy across land," Gen. Issam said. "There is no water barrier (Suez Canal) between us. And there is no Bar-Lev Line." The Bar-Lev

Line was a string of Israeli fortifications on the east bank of the canal.

Gen. Issam told Al-Ahram Arab countries "possess more human and scientific potential which, if brought together, enable the Arab states to international monopolies on production and distribution arms and military equipment."

Referring to plans for Arab arms production, Gen. Issam said: "We hope to see Arab-built planes, tanks, warships."

He said the bulk of the war with which Egypt fought October war was Soviet-made but was supplemented by some advanced equipment from the West.

TEL AVIV, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that the Arabs stood to back more of their occupied territory by a commitment to a pledge of nonbelligerency.

But he said a first-phase agreement involving a nonbelligerency pledge had a better chance of success.

Mr. Rabin's remarks, published by the newspaper Al-Hanukh, were an elaboration on an (he made this week to give most of the occupied West of Jordan in return for a belligerency declaration by man. Opposition leader Menahem Begin criticized the proposal as irresponsible.

Aggression Charged

DAMASCUS, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Syria today accused Israel of pursuing a "premeditated policy of aggression" that could lead to an explosion in the Middle East and endanger peace.

The charge was made by Syrian-North Korean commander.



Yigal Allon

Defense Aide Says Cairo Arm Can Surprise Israelis Again

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The Egyptian war minister, Gen. Ahmed Issam, said in an interview published today that Egypt is capable of taking Israel by surprise on the battlefield, as it did a year ago, but asserted that a new war would be "completely different" from the last one.

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Early Cold Wave in France Puts Chill on Fuel-Oil Cutback Plan

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP)—Everybody was talking about the weather in France this week and the conversation was not always polite. An early cold wave collided with government cutbacks of 20 per cent in domestic heating fuel consumption.

"Cold: The French Think Only About That" headlined the newspaper France-Soir today in an adaptation of the title of a recent humorous book on the subject of sex.

"Heating: Problem No. 1" was the banner headline of the Parisian newspaper L'Aurore today.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac told the National Assembly that France reduced its oil consumption by 4.7 per cent during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period in 1973.

He said France would go through "a very difficult period" until the year 1980. The price of gas and electricity will increase. Motorists will be asked to restrict gasoline consumption.

Traditionally heating in French apartments and public buildings starts on Oct. 15 and ends on April 15. But an early cold snap has sent temperatures down to the 40s (Fahrenheit) and there have been widespread protests by tenants, school teachers, parents and government employees about the lack of heating.

The cold wave has caused a rush on the purchase of household electric heaters. Some stores report that heater sales have quadrupled. Sales of sweaters, coats and woolen garments are reported up by 50 per cent in some stores.

A reporter for France-Soir surveyed Paris to try to fit how to beat the shivers. Human warmth was a clue: At 6 p.m., when 3,000 persons gather for the evening, the city dissipates.

صوتنا من الامم

## Up Poor Countries

World Bank End Talks  
Raising Loan-Fund Goal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—The World Bank ended a five-day conference at which it was expected to announce a new loan-fund goal for helping oil-importing countries.

The managing director, Witteveen, told a press conference that he would make a proposal for an expansion of the "facility," which he said would be a decision within a few days.

In the "facility," the bank would provide loans from its own funds from profits by the oil producers and an increase in the bank's capital. Mr. Witteveen said that the bank would have difficulty in paying off the loans.

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Provides  
10 Million  
Make Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—The World Bank announced today that it would provide \$10 million to help developing countries to create jobs.

The bank said that it would provide the money to help countries to create jobs by providing loans to help them to develop their economies.

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Lay War Games  
Civilian Units

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A day began today in the northwestern United States as the military tested the readiness of the regular territorial defense units, and a new agency, Tanjug, was established.

The bank said that it would provide the money to help countries to create jobs by providing loans to help them to develop their economies.

News Analysis  
Form Supporters Take Heart From 'Greening' of Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT)—Congressional election next in quick succession of bills that could have many consequences. Congress's oldest institution, the House of Representatives, is entering a period of change.

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ALL SMILES—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia (left) shaking hands with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. (right) at the International Oil Conference in Washington on Friday. In the center is Melvin Laird, chairman of the National Energy Project.

## Even If Oil Consumption Is Cut

## Yamani Expects No Oil-Cartel Split

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said today that U.S. hopes of splitting the world oil cartel by reducing oil consumption would be fruitless and urged a conference of producing and consuming nations to deal with energy problems.

Sheikh Yamani also clashed with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who proposed that Arab oil-producing nations begin to sell oil to underdeveloped countries at greatly reduced prices. The Saudi minister rejected the suggestion.

Bonn Opposition Expert Sees  
NATO Choosing U.S. Fighter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Oct. 4.—A West German defense expert said today that the American Northrop Y-17 Cobra had the best chance of becoming the NATO fighter plane of the 1980s and he urged the German government to start looking at it now.

An intense multinational competition is currently under way to find an aircraft to replace the aging F-104 Starfighter in the air forces of the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Denmark.

Panic Subsides  
In Australian  
Money Markets

SYDNEY, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Confidence flowed back into Australia's money markets today as signs of an end to the country's credit squeeze.

Share prices moved up, bond yields went down and a panic drain on deposits in savings and loan associations was stemmed. Rises outnumbered declines by a ratio of 3 to 1 on the Sydney stock exchange after the federal government's swift action yesterday in cutting Treasury note yields by 1.4 per cent to stimulate a greater flow of liquidity to the private sector of the economy.

## News Analysis

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## 5,000 Stage March

Whites' Busing Protest Leads  
To Closing of Boston Schools

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Black pupils were bused out of six South Boston schools today because of fears of confrontations with 5,000 white anti-busing marchers.

The police advised that, because of the need for safety and security and because of the movements of the demonstrators, the schools should be closed for the day, a school department spokesman said.

In another part of the city, a white student was stabbed, suffering a superficial wound, by blacks outside a high school. And attendance declined at schools throughout Boston.

The march down Broadway, the main street of South Boston, was generally peaceful as several state legislators, city councilors and school committee members led the way.

Center of Opposition  
South Boston has been a center of anti-busing opposition since schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan Sept. 12.

The marchers sang "God Bless America" and carried signs with such slogans as "Whites Have Rights."

However, at one point, white marchers chased two young black men out of a bar and threw stones and beer cans at them. About 100 whites ran after the two for three blocks until they ducked into a factory building and barricaded the door.

Anti-busing leaders had asked white students to stay home today as a protest.

In South Boston, virtually all the students who went to school today were bused into the white neighborhood from black areas. At South Boston High School, for instance, 14 whites of the 1,031 assigned there went to class.

The South Boston schools that have black students were closed at noon, and the blacks were taken out of the neighborhood to a university of Massachusetts building, a school office building and black community center to finish the day.

Near Roslindale High School, a white pupil said he was confronted by 15 blacks and was stabbed in the arm. The police quoted the 15-year-old boy as saying the blacks told him, "What are you going to school for? There is a boycott on."

Even at high schools not touched by the integration order, attendance was off sharply today. At English High School, where several hundred whites are bused from a middle-income area, only about 100 students were present.

Political Weapon  
"I think the Saudis have made it clear they have to use oil as a political weapon," Sheikh Yamani said. "But we do have a problem and that problem is still with us the Palestinian problem and the occupation of our territories."

"If we don't solve it, there will be another war and there will be another intervention in [the Arab oil] supply," he said.

On the possibility of an oil consumption cut by importers, the Sheikh said: "Conservation alone will never put real pressure" on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The solution, he said, would involve a discussion of "everything" affecting OPEC nations, the industrialized nations and Third World nations.

He listed as topics for discussion the industrialization needs of the oil-producing nations and their desire to "diversify the economy" of oil revenue that might be recycled back to the consuming countries in the form of investments.

Other issues would be the prices the less-developed nations receive for raw materials other than oil and the rising prices they have to pay for imported manufactured goods.

He said the agenda for such a conference should be determined by six to eight nations representing all interests. He appeared to rule out a rapid decision on long-term investments for the OPEC revenues.

The heated exchange occurred when Sen. Jackson suggested that the Arab nations provide oil to underdeveloped nations at between 35 and 40 cents a barrel. The proposal would enable the underdeveloped nations to produce fertilizer and reduce food shortages, the senator said. Oil prices are more than \$10 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani, in rejecting the plan, admitted that the fertilizer shortage was cutting food production but proposed instead the building of fertilizer factories in the Middle East. He said the factories would use natural gas now burned off in the oil fields.

"We can build enough fertilizer plants [in the Middle East] to feed the whole world," Sheikh Yamani said.

U.K. Expert Notes Tap  
On Labor Party Phone  
LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A business security expert said yesterday that telephone taps at Britain's Labor party headquarters were tapped most of 1972.

Ralph Matthews, a former army intelligence major, told an industrial espionage conference he accidentally picked up tapped relays of telephone calls from the Labor party's Transport House headquarters while checking security for a company in a nearby building. Mr. Matthews said he reported the facts to a Labor party employee who replied, "Oh, is that all," and hung up.

Stutterers Plan  
Dutch Rallies

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Netherlands National Association of Stutterers today announced that it will hold a series of "stutter-ins" Oct. 26 in the Dutch cities of Amsterdam, Assen and Eindhoven.

The theme of the event will be "stuttering as a problem in relating." The association is named "Demosthenes" for the Greek orator who had a speech impediment.

U.S. Lists Mitigating Factors  
For Draft Evaders' Terms

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP)—The Justice Department guidelines sent out to all U.S. attorneys for implementing President Ford's clemency program list only four circumstances in which draft evaders may be given less than 24 months' alternative service.

The department refused last week to make the guidelines public, but a copy has been obtained by The Washington Post. The guidelines read in part:

"(1) Whether the applicant... was consciously convinced by himself or by others that he was not violating the law;

"(2) Whether the applicant's immediate family is in desperate need of his personal presence...

"(3) Whether the applicant lacked sufficient mental capacity to appreciate the gravity of his actions; and

"(4) Such other similar circumstances."

At the time the clemency program was announced in mid-September, the White House said draft evaders would get 24 months' alternative service but that term could be reduced "for mitigating factors as determined by the attorney general."

John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman, said that as of yesterday 26 draft evaders had signed up for the program.

"Of the 26, 21 have agreed to the full 24 months," Mr. Russell said. "In this group, 19 of these fellows are single and in their mid or early 20s; one is married with no kids."

Of the five that got reduced terms, Mr. Russell said, two got 15 months, two got 18 months and one got 12 months.

Another section of the guidelines reads:

"An individual who is neither under indictment nor investigation for an offense covered by this directive but who reports... and admits to such an offense will be subject to prosecution unless he makes an agreement—that is, agrees to alternative service."

Mr. Russell refused to comment on the guidelines.

"They weren't supposed to be made public," he said. "We usually don't make guidelines public because it's usually an in-house business."

Iran, U.S. Banks  
Assist Grumman  
By \$200 Million

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT)—A \$200-million financial aid package by a group of American banks and a state-owned Iranian bank resolved yesterday the deep financial troubles that have been threatening the Grumman Corporation's production of F-14A fighter planes.

Up to \$125-million of the total represented a revolving credit provided by nine banks in this country. American banks had cut off credit to Grumman more than two years ago after the company was shaken by enormous losses on the F-14 program.

The remaining \$75 million was in the form of a subordinated loan provided by Bank Mellat Iran. The bank is the national bank of Iran, which has ordered 80 F-14s.

The restoration of commercial credit ended a long period of turmoil. Last summer, the Senate refused to approve increased Navy loans that were planned to forestall a cash drain at Grumman and permit continued F-14 production.

## 6 Die on Ethiopian Bus

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Six persons were killed and 18 injured when a bus fell into a ravine on the road between Asmara and Massawa, the Ethiopian radio reported today.

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## The Foreign Aid Debate

Always controversial, the foreign aid bill this year has prompted a brawl. But the brawl has come closer to being an authentic "national debate" on American foreign policy than the formal "national debate" launched last summer in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There are several reasons for this. One is that aid, which is out in the open, is taking the flak directed recently at CIA for its earlier machinations in Chile. Another is that more or less simultaneous bursts of domestic repression or abuse of power in a number of states receiving aid—post-Allende Chile, South Vietnam, South Korea, Turkey—quite naturally forced sharp debate on the wisdom of underwriting the governments of these particular countries. Again, the persistence of substantial requests for military aid in a world in which local political tensions continue and economic duress grows could not fail to draw concern. Finally, Mr. Nixon's resignation, Mr. Ford's newness and Mr. Kissinger's various distractions left the executive branch unable to focus well on either the drafting or the defending of an aid bill.

As of the moment, of course, there is no aid bill. Both administration and congressional managers of the legislation lost control on the Senate floor and, after unacceptable amendments had proliferated like guests at a free bar, the administration succeeded in getting the bill shelved until after the November elections, if not until the next Congress. It has been shooting for stopgap authority to continue old programs in the interim. The administration has been especially worried by the threat of an aid cutoff aimed at Turkey. Overall, the dollars involved are relatively few, but they finance programs with high visibility and political symbolism. Aid to Vietnam, which the Congress is determined to cut substantially, is a good example.

Those, including ourselves, who have long supported the idea of foreign aid would be gratified to find that, underneath their dif-

ferences, the administration and Congress share a basic consensus supporting a reasonable aid bill. But frankly, we do not find this to be the case. Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger start from a perception that aid is essential to shore up a deteriorating American global position. It is this large rationale which inclines them to offer aid to clients who, on grounds of their own individual moral or political worthiness, might be denied. The thrust in the legislature, however, is to get American commitments back in line with American capabilities and American values, and this means looking at each aid program with a very beady eye. From the White House the basic outlook is broad and strategic; from Capitol Hill, particular and domestic-political. It is a measure of the American people's considerable ambivalence and confusion on this fundamental issue that they seated a president with one view and a Congress with another.

Is there a way to work out these differences? In one sense, yes; in a month or two or three, after much struggling and with much complaining on all sides, there will be some sort of aid bill. We all must accept, however, that we are in the presence of a very profound and unsettling question. The world is changing faster than our perception of it and our policy toward it. Aid, perhaps more than any other instrument of American policy, represents an effort to influence the future in other lands. Yet Americans may never have been more uncertain about the purpose of exercising such influence, or about their own taste or talent for it. Obviously, no happy answer can be expected out of this flux. What is vital, however, is that the discussion of alternatives proceed carefully and openly, and with a respectful awareness that we are in a difficult new situation, and with as little as possible jousting for personal, political or institutional advantage. We cannot be sure that we will make the right choices but we can try to make them well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Saving on Oil

The top financial officials of the world's industrial nations have been grappling all week with the problem of how to gain control of a worsening global economic situation but have not yet found a common approach.

The heart of the problem is the enormous disequilibrium produced in their balance of payments by the huge increase of the crude oil price by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This year alone OPEC could run a payments surplus of \$30 billion.

Within the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, the effort is to stave off disaster by creating mechanisms for channeling a large part of the billions of "petrodollars" back to the oil-importing countries. But, important as that effort is, it must be recognized that any scheme to recycle petrodollars, however vast or ingenious, is no solution to the basic disequilibrium created by the exorbitant oil price and the confrontation tactics by which the oil cartel has pushed up the price.

The only answer to such tactics is a cut in consumption by the oil-importing countries. The U.S. government, in its secret meeting last weekend with the representatives of France, West Germany, Britain and

Japan, did suggest a substantial cutback in oil consumption, reportedly 15 per cent. The other nations reacted cautiously, hesitant to invite retaliation by the oil cartel. Some doubt the cartel price can be broken.

This is a defeatist position—and one that makes little sense even if the oil producers are able to maintain present prices a while longer. For the industrialized nations cannot go on incurring enormous deficits indefinitely. A breakdown disastrous for the world economy could come within a year or two.

What is needed now is a large-scale conservation program by the oil-consuming countries, even though this will mean difficult internal adjustments in every field. France, with its plan to set a \$10-billion limit on oil imports, has provided one model for curbing undue oil deficits. The United States, while urging others to join with it, must itself move promptly to a stringent conservation program of its own.

Making the oil producers turn back from the abyss into which they are forcing the world economy will come more easily when this country proves by its actions that it knows how to economize on energy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Worldly Letters

It may say something about the state of the century since 1901 that the Nobel Prizes in Literature are less controversial and more lasting than those awarded for peace. Books and plays live; peacemakers hover under a sword of Damocles. The joint award this year to Eyvind Johnson and Harry Edmund Martinson, both Swedish novelists and poets, will not be disputed by the comparatively small number of readers in the United States who know their work and admire the lyric, mythic nature of Nordic literature.

It also says something about the Swedish Academy's impartiality that the last native-born Swede to receive the literature award was Par F. Lagerkvist in 1951. The Nobel Prize in Literature is more worldly than political, which cannot be said for some of the major book awards in the United States. Literature continues to cross the divide among men and nations and, in this respect, the Swedish Academy honors its peaceful ideals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Portugal's Political Arrests

As soon as Gen. Spínola resigned, the unweaving of a fascist plot and the arrest of counter-revolutionaries commenced. Nobody knows how many people have been put in prison. Only a few names have been released. These, not unexpectedly, are mostly personalities of the Caetano regime. But evidence is growing that the government's security apparatus, known as "Copcon," has detained many who were not directly connected with the Caetano government—though the people, especially in managerial positions, who play ball with an

authoritarian regime always vastly outnumber those who openly repudiate it. The present roundup of "suspects" looks like a purely political maneuver to intimidate the whole of the "silent majority" which wanted to demonstrate peacefully its support for Gen. Spínola and was stopped from doing so. There is yet no democracy in Portugal. The professed object of the Armed Forces Movement was to install one. But the route does not and cannot lie through resort to the methods of the Salazar-Caetano period....

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1899

PARIS—The Transvaal situation [South Africa] is obviously critical and menacing. Diplomatic communication is temporarily suspended and both sides are pushing preparations for hostilities. It looks very much like war, and yet the situation is not without its rays of hope for peace. While each side is expecting and preparing for the worst, each side also hesitates to strike the first blow or take the first step towards war.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—After waiting 18 years for an opportunity to pitch in a World Series, Walter Johnson, veteran hurler, lost a heartbreaking game here today when the New York Giants of John McGraw defeated the Washington Senators in the opening contest by a score of 4 to 3. The game went 12 innings. Artie Nehf was the winning hurler for the Giants. The "Big Train" was not at his best in losing, but he did go the route and strike out 12 batters.



## Keep Your Eye on 'Rummy'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The man to watch in the Ford administration over the next few months is Donald "Rummy" Rumsfeld, 42, the former U.S. ambassador to NATO, who has just taken over as the President's top staff coordinator at the White House.

Top coordinators usually wind up on the bottom of the pile in this town, but if anybody can bring order and new talent into the Ford administration, Rumsfeld will be in the slot to do it. He will not have the authority of H.R. Haldeman, or Al Haig, who were President Nixon's chiefs of staff in the White House, but Ford insisted on giving him a job he didn't want to take, and is likely to give him as much running room as he needs.

The two men have been close for years. Rumsfeld served four terms in the House of Representatives from the fashionable 13th district of Illinois, north of Chicago, and led the fight to make Ford the Republican leader of the House.

### Capable

He was seriously considered by Ford, along with Nelson Rockefeller, and Republican National Chairman George Bush for nomination as vice-president after the resignation of Nixon, and has strong support within the Republican party as one of the most attractive and capable leaders of the rising generation.

He was off touring with his family in Italy in the last days of the Nixon administration and heard the news late. He called Washington and was asked by Ford to fly immediately to Washington to help with the staffing of the White House.

At that time, his advice was to move quickly to establish Ford's own men in the White House and the Cabinet. It was practical to give a sense of continuity for a short while, he suggested, but if the President waited beyond the November election, it would be more difficult to change and might even give the impression that Ford was merely presiding over the old Nixon team.

The new President did not take his advice then, and is coming under increasing criticism for not moving faster. Presumably Rumsfeld had some assurance that the waiting period is over and that he would be given the task of helping speed things up.

### No Easy Job

It will not be an easy job. In the early days of the administration, Ford was urged by some of his associates, not by Rumsfeld, to give his administration a national character by selecting the best men he could find, regardless of party.

According to this thesis, he would have a wider choice of talents and could demonstrate that, as a man appointed rather than elected, and confirmed by a Democratic Congress, he was determined to offer a country sick of politics a substantially new nonpartisan administration. Ford did not follow this advice either. He has shown a tendency to turn to old friends, to keep on many Nixon appointees who have very little to do around the White House, and to transfer other Nixon men from one job to another.

There is little in Rumsfeld's record to suggest that he will be nonpartisan in his recommendations. He started out in Congress as a traditional conservative. His voting record in the House on

New Frontier and Great Society social legislation followed the recommendations of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce 100 per cent in 1967, and, like Ford, he has been in the forefront of his party's battles.

### Talent for Change

Within his party, however, he has shown considerable talent for change, and for taking chances with his own career. He not only helped lead the revolt against the Republican Old Guard in the days of Charlie Hallack, but joined with Democrats in an assault on the seniority system, fought for campaign expenditure reform, urged the replacement of the draft with a volunteer Army, proposed the substitution of South Vietnamese soldiers for Americans against the wishes of Nixon, and left the Congress to take over the administration of the embattled Office of Economic Opportunity.

In this job, he had the reputation of a tough and efficient administrator of a \$2 billion budget, highly controversial within the White House, where he clashed with H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in trying to keep the poverty program going.

In 1970, demonstrating his willingness to take on the tough assignments, he became counselor to Nixon and director of the Cost of Living Council, but his problems with Haldeman and Ehrlichman persisted, and he asked for a foreign post and was named envoy to NATO in December of 1972.

### Persuaded

This post has greatly broadened his experience and widened his acquaintance with experts in the diplomatic and military fields. It was his intention to resign from this post and accept a university presidency or go back into the investment banking business, when he was persuaded to return to the White House.

His view is that this is not the ideal spot for an ambitious politician, and Rumsfeld is nothing if not ambitious. He is a handsome, athletic, cheerful man,

a former captain of the wrestling team at Princeton, and a naval flier and flight instructor for 41 months from 1954 to 1957.

So it would not be a bad idea to keep your eye on "Rummy." He could turn out to be in the right place with the right credentials for much larger things in his party. He will be only 44 in 1976, and nobody knows at this date whether Ford will put politics ahead of his personal responsibilities in the next presidential election.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberties should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously safeguarded. But they are silent, perhaps in the mistaken belief that exercises of power can be curbed by the counterapplication of excesses of power.

This is not the fair trial of Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman et al, as it could and should have been, but the show-trial by proxy of Richard Nixon. Frustrated by the pardon of the men they wanted to see broken and punished,

over the death of President Kennedy, whose representatives in the UN were the victims of every manner of sadism in colonizing Puerto Rico, and so on; and there was the best missed, in deference to the debouching onto Cuban soil, of the two princelings from the U.S. Senate, with the little Valentines in their briefcases. And the crowd loved it.

### Disagreed

Less so Sen. Javits, one gathers, though he continued to grin broadly, which to be sure he would do even as his eyes tracked the bomb coming down on Hiroshima. "I am disappointed," he told reporters, "and I disagree with him, naturally, and I expect to tell him that tonight."

The conversation between Sen. Javits and Fidel Castro that night was not, so far as one knows, recorded. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that Fidel Castro will not apologize. His complaint, by the way, was that we had invaded Cuba. He made a complaint would rank with a complaint by Adolf Hitler that the Western powers had not lived scrupulously by the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Castro sent arms and ammunition and Marxist propaganda by the boatload to Allende. Indeed, he did Chile an unintentional favor by making

Now when Fidel Castro gets cranked up, he has very few peers. One thinks, of course, of Adolf Hitler. Mussolini could do it, and Huey Long, and Gerald I. K. Smith, and when he really got going, Patrice Lumumba. It was the same Castro who exulted

## Show-Trial by Proxy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The publicity extravaganza that opened in federal courtrooms here this week is the most inherently unfair trial in many a year. The accused faced the wrong charges in the wrong place before the wrong judge.

The central accusation is not that the President's men actually "covered up" the Watergate break-in; it is that they "conspired" to do so. The broad conspiracy cop-out is used when a prosecutor cannot prove the crime itself; its use ordinarily makes the skin of civil libertarians crawl.

The wrong place is Washington, D.C., not the anti-Nixon sentiment, center of all the Watergate publicity, where defendants are spat upon as they come to court, the courts in the United States more likely to burden any juror with the most prejudice.

### Wrong Judge

The wrong judge is "Maximum John" Sirica, the man who rode to renown by cracking the case originally with his aggressive prosecution from the bench. This judge, who appointed himself to try this case, cannot be as disinterested as a judge must be.

Of course, much good can come from the Watergate trial and its liberal reversals on appeal. The conspiracy statutes can be exposed as unfair; new rules for changes of venue can flow from the refusal to avoid the circus-like atmosphere of Washington; and federal judges may learn the need to disqualify themselves, as Mr. Justice Rehnquist did in the Nixon case, to avoid even the appearance of favoritism.

Agree, when Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox fought against forcing the defendants to testify at televised public hearings, making the sensible point that such pre-trial publicity would harm their chances for a fair trial, Sen. Sam Rayburn grandly swore that objection, saying that the exposure of the truth was more important than putting a few men in jail. Now the government is trying to have it both ways.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberties should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously safeguarded. But they are silent, perhaps in the mistaken belief that exercises of power can be curbed by the counterapplication of excesses of power.

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## Eye of Cuban Hurricane

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Alende a gift of the very he used to harbor, and a future from this vale of tears. The nations of Latin America declared a boycott of Castro a decade ago precisely he was interfering with internal affairs. Interfering their internal affairs not a way as to fortify their dignity, which has been the U.S. efforts in Latin ever since the Monroe I But in such a way as to the satellization of his island to the Soviet Union failed, he publicly respite exertions by the States.

### So Typical

It is so awesomely typical America has no particular for recognizing Castro's only reason I can think it would be easier to cigars to smoke. But they got with a little ingenuity and if we recognize it know what will follow. That means that we v nobody left to criticize except South Africa. We permitted, in the chamber to idealistic internat to mention such ugly as Soviet torture, or Bas walls, or periodic tank pr over the bodies of Czech students, or the absence freedom ever invented whole of mankind. And, sure enough, Jai began talking about all compliments of the new the eternal reiteration of servation that Mussolini trains run on time. We most about recognizing the paralysis of the U.S. tion to the UN. As I e will be no country left else. We will have t ourselves, and appeas or with risqué stories abo Jaks Javits told Fidel t dinner.

designed to make them progressively less dependent on oil, thereby bolstering their economies and making more oil available for the developing countries at a price they can afford. It appears that we have had a lot of talk by now. When are we going to have some action? The longer we wait the more difficult it is going to be to act.

SIGURD O. NIELSEN, Copenhagen.

the unlikely event of consumer solidarity. What to do then? A sensible man would of course under such circumstances start cutting his consumption as far as possible and start looking for a different place to shop to fill his needs.

Is it too much to expect the Western governments to at least not delay the development of alternatives to oil as an energy source; alternatives that are expected to be needed anyway within the next 15 years? The United States has made a good start to reduce its dependence on oil with the formulation of Project Independence, but the project seems to have difficulties in getting off the ground. There has been no comparable effort in Europe. May I, for one, who is troubled by the world food situation, but who does not mind keeping his thermostat down and driving to work on a motor scooter for a while, as long as something is being done to improve the situation, express the pious hope, undoubtedly felt by many, that the OECD countries in their present crisis talks pay studious attention to the formulation of an OECD Project Independence that should be

## Europe Oil Policy

George F. Kennan wrote prophetically on American foreign policy (Foreign Affairs, October, 1972) well before the October War that: "Economic as well as strategic considerations may soon make it necessary for the Western governments to exert their authority individually and collectively, with a view to reducing the Western dependence on the Middle East as a source of fuel. It is not too early for them to begin to study how this might be accomplished."

Your front-page stories: "U.S. Warns Oil Prices Pose a Disaster Threat" (NYT, Sept. 24), "France Tells U.S. Not to Bully Arabs on Rise in Oil Prices" and "Schlesinger Rules Out War Over Oil Prices" (NYT, Sept. 25) show to your readers how little progress has actually been made in that exertion of authority, which Kennan wrote about. It may be true that there are no "quick fixes." It certainly takes no great vision to predict that in a seller's market the prospect of succeeding with a consumer appeal for lower prices is low indeed, especially for wealthy consumers, even in

the unlikely event of consumer solidarity. What to do then? A sensible man would of course under such circumstances start cutting his consumption as far as possible and start looking for a different place to shop to fill his needs.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 13,300,000 F.  
R.D. Paris No. 23 B112, 21 Rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 04.  
Tel.: 22-22.00. Telex: 2426 Herald, Paris. Cable: 2426 Herald, Paris.  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thomas.  
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## 6-Day Stay Sunday

## Gierek Hopes to Stimulate Trade During His Visit to U.S.

By John M. Goshko and Dusko Doder

SAW, Oct. 4 (WP).—Edward Gierek, Poland's Communist leader, is preparing to leave his day official visit to the States, said yesterday that he was looking forward to reaching decisions and agreements with President Ford that will well the cause of our ship and the cause of de-

going to Washington in a party of a partner who has been to offer, Mr. Gierek said I will be glad to listen to the other side but to my deep conviction that it is with President Ford and his State (Henry) Kissinger will lead to determining our contacts and relations to assure equal benefit to the United States and Po-

Gierek, who is scheduled to Sunday, is the first of the Polish Communist He will be the first leader and to visit the United

did he hoped that expanded American trade would help the living standards of the 34 million inhabitants, as been the government's goal ever since it came to four years ago after unrest caused by dissatisfac-

ness so far in satisfying consumers has made him the most influential figure in the Eastern bloc, Poland's approach to economic has won for Mr. Gierek king of the Soviet leader-

recurring theme of the in- the strikes that Poland has since 1970 and the need to more in expanded hous-

all that we have accom- we by no means think the people of this country

urging this goal, Mr. Gi- his government is bank-

aid that he would like to and's exports to America,

in the United States, he have talks with financial

and is such a solid partner everything we say we abide

id that Poland is ready to to any deals with Amer-

understand that the world experiencing considerable

id not seem unduly con- either that the energy

dition, he pointed out that cent of Poland's oil in-

prices within the Eastern re requested according to trends," Mr. Gierek con-

ceded, "That means prices will more or less reflect movement of world prices, although recognizing at the same time the interests of the member states."

Implicit in his remarks was the hint that he expected the price of Soviet oil to go up—but not at the same steep rate being experienced in the West. This combination of cheaper Soviet oil and Poland's own coal reserves, he said, should enable his government to sustain the industrial growth that has been running at roughly 10 per cent annually for the last three years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—The Soviet Union has begun construction of a larger version of its newest missile-firing submarine that probably will carry more missiles than any vessel now in the Russian undersea fleet, according to senior U.S. officials.

Defense specialists here believe the move reflects a Soviet effort to take full advantage of the maximum number of submarines and undersea-launched missiles allowed in the interim five-year agreement on strategic arms signed by the two nuclear super-powers in May, 1972.

Under the agreement, the United States was allowed a maximum of 44 submarines carrying 710 missiles. The Russians were allowed 62 submarines and 860 missiles.

Because of the way the current submarines are equipped, however, neither country, using its existing vessels, would be able to have both the maximum number of missiles and submarines.

For example, the United States has 41 operational Polaris and Poseidon submarines with 16 missiles each—a total of 656. The new Trident submarine, expected to replace some of the older Polaris submarines, will carry 24 missiles. Thus, as the United States adds Tridents to the fleet—10 vessels are planned—the number of missiles will increase toward the 710 maximum, but the number of submarines will shrink because each of the new vessels carries a larger number of weapons.

The Russians face a similar problem and appear to be trying to resolve it in a way that will put them closer to the United States to the allowable levels of both submarines and missiles.

The Russians have 33 operational Yankee-class missile submarines. They are similar to the oldest type of U.S. Polaris and each carries 16 missiles of 1,500-mile range. The Russians

Yugoslavs Given Red-Bloc Pledge Not to Interfere

BEGRAD, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Yugoslavia has formally accepted assurances from governments of other Communist countries that they would not permit further interference in Yugoslav internal affairs.

A statement to this effect yesterday by a spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry apparently closed the scandal that resulted from the arrest in this country of a group of Stalinist dissidents, allegedly supported by foreign Communist powers.

President Tito brought the case to light last month.

Neither Marshal Tito nor any other Yugoslav official has publicly disclosed the country or countries that were supposed to have been helping the dissidents, but it was made clear that Yugoslavia considered the Soviet Union to be the main culprit.

Since the initial disclosures, this country's relations with the Soviet Union have cooled. But both took prompt steps to avoid creating the impression that the trouble was serious.

Chirac to Visit Dublin

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Premier Liam Cosgrave has announced that French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will visit the Irish Republic on Nov. 14 and 15.



Edward Gierek

## U.S. Says Russia Is Building Bigger Missile Submarine

By Michael Getler

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## Vital to Party's Election Hopes

## Labor Runs Hard in Scotland To Blunt Nationalist Thrust

By Alvin Shuster

BATHGATE, Scotland, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Tom Dalyell, the 42-year-old Labor party candidate in this area of West Lothian, came to a tractor and truck factory here at noon the other day to tell the 200 workers why, among other things, they should not vote for the Scottish Nationalist party, which wants an independent Scotland.

"If you don't want to see the whole break-up of the United Kingdom, now is the time to stand up and be counted," he told them while they were eating lunch in the factory canteen. "Do you really want border checks and customs houses between Scotland and England—barriers like those between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic?"

It is a recurring theme by Labor candidates all over Scotland, where the determined Nationalists are again stirring fear into the hearts of other politicians. They won seven seats—the largest number they have attained—of the 71 Scottish seats in the House of Commons in the last elections, in February, and have now mounted a campaign to double their strength.

The challenge is particularly dangerous for Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who heads Britain's first minority government in more than 40 years and is seeking an overall majority in the House of Commons in the voting Thursday. Labor holds 40 of the 71 Scottish seats and regards every one of them as vital.

This West Lothian area, between Glasgow and Edinburgh, is a mixture of farms and factories. The area usually votes Labor.

Whatever the feelings of the Scots about independence, the Nationalists have found their fortunes rising because of huge revenues expected from the oil fields being developed in the North Sea off Scotland's coast.

The slogan "It's Scotland's Oil" has helped the party because it touches the strings of nationalism that run deep, even though the union with England dates from 1707. It also conjures up an image of prosperity for this economically depressed area.

The mood of Scotland may not be for complete separation from England—one poll shows that only 17 per cent of the five million Scots favor it. But Scots

are demanding more home rule and assurances that they will get a fair share of the oil revenue.

In any event, the Labor and Conservative parties have rushed out proposals this year for the creation of a Scottish assembly to deal with a variety of local issues, including health, education, law reform, housing and social services. Mr. Wilson's proposals, announced within the last month, were clearly hurried up in an effort to hold back the Nationalist thrust.

Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader, came to this area Monday, walked around the rubble of a shipyard, visited old-age homes, strolled briefly through the streets and spoke to a rally of 2,000 at which he deplored the whole idea of separation. The Tories hold only 21 seats and appear to be on the shakiest ground because their proposals for home rule are regarded by most Scots as the weakest.

Mr. Wilson, who has more at stake in Scotland, has been to Glasgow twice already in this campaign, and also argued against the idea of independence. He is coming back this weekend to strengthen the chances of the Labor party candidates.

While the oil issue feeds home-rule sentiment, the Nationalists also benefit from a feeling evident in England—that both the major parties have failed to solve the nation's problems. In England, the "protest" vote goes to the small Liberal party—which holds only three of Scotland's seats in the Commons—but here the Nationalists get it.

## Swiss, Italians Reach Accord on Tax Issue

ROME, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Italy and Switzerland today signed an agreement on financial arrangements for Italians committing to work across the Swiss frontier.

The agreement said that the salaries of such workers would only be subject to Swiss taxes and that Switzerland would then hand over part of the tax income to the Italian communities on the other side of the border. The pact will go into effect in January. Commuting workers had been subject to taxes in both countries.



SAIGON SCENE—Waving her wooden sandals, a Buddhist nun tries to drive away policemen and photographers during an anti-government demonstration.

## Hanoi Force Captures Town After 9,000-Round Barrage

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP).—A North Vietnamese force overran a South Vietnamese district town in the Central Highlands yesterday after the parison fled under a 9,000-round artillery barrage, military sources said today.

Hundreds of soldiers and civilians were reported to be missing after the attack on Chuong Nghia, 265 miles northeast of Saigon. Much of the military base in the town was reported to have been destroyed.

In Saigon, 50 Buddhist nuns held a rally in the central market to demand the release of political prisoners and President Nguyen Van Thieu's resignation.

The nuns marched to the National Assembly Building. A group of anti-government assembly members joined them there and read a statement demanding that Mr. Thieu resign.

The police made no attempt to break up the demonstration or interfere with newsmen covering it. But police and plain-

clothesmen blocked off the area for several blocks around the building so that the public could not see the demonstrators.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge rebels drove an estimated 300 government troops from the ruins of the Bakong, Bakong and Loley temples at Angkor. Military sources said seven government soldiers were killed and 40 wounded. It was not known whether the ruins were damaged.

The three temples are six miles east of Siem Reap and 143 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. Government forces recaptured them in late August.

## Artists Seek Indoor Show In Moscow

## Also Ask to Be Paid For Damaged Works

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP).—A group of artists who staged a successful and unprecedented outdoor exhibit of abstract art last Sunday now want the authorities to allow an indoor exhibit lasting more than just an afternoon, a spokesman said today.

Alexander Glazier, a Moscow art collector, also said the group is asking a court to reimburse artists whose paintings were destroyed when police broke up an attempted exhibit of unofficial art in a Moscow vacant lot Sept. 15.

Authorities suppressed the first show with bulldozers and water cannons, ripping up some canvases and throwing some into dump trucks. "We estimate the six paintings destroyed are worth \$350 rubles (\$233) and we should be paid," Mr. Glazier said.

He said the group has formed a permanent committee of four to represent the city's unofficial artists, and its first step was to apply to the Moscow City Council for an indoor exhibit.

"We want it to be more than just a day's show, preferably a week or more," Mr. Glazier said.

## Belfast Man Is Slain; Patrol Draws Fire

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Protestant factory worker was killed and his Catholic companion was wounded as the two walked to work today through a Belfast alley, police said.

The two men were in their early 30s. The slaying raised the death toll in Northern Ireland to at least 1,069 since 1969, including 142 deaths reported this year.

In Londonderry, snipers opened fire on a British Army patrol and wounded two soldiers.

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## THEATER IN LONDON

## Peter Nichols' Ultimate Traffic Jam

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 4 (IHT).—The National Theatre is back at its old game of titillating its largely middle-class audience. Currently, it is done in two ways: by the conspicuous consumption displayed in such gaudy productions as "The Tempest" and, more in the manner of popular Sunday newspapers, by a "shock-horror-probe" approach to the problems of society, revealing the anxieties and flattering the prejudices of the bourgeoisie and then resolving them in a reassuring manner.

Productions in this mode, which have put a high gloss on some successful methods of experimental theater, have included Trevor Griffiths' "The Party" and Peter Shaffer's "Equus," to which must now be added Jonathan Miller's production of Peter Nichols' "The Freeway."

Mr. Nichols' play is the theatrical equivalent of those letters to the Times written by retired colonels, and signed "Disgusted of Tunbridge Wells," that are full of shortsighted nostalgia for the good old days and complain that the country lacks moral fiber. He takes a situation that has already been reduced to a cliché by numerous prophetic

and science-fiction writers—and raised to the level of a powerful statement by Jean-Luc Godard in "Weekend"—and adds nothing of originality to it.

The setting is a traffic-clogged, litter-strewn expressway. The jam of cars stretches for a hundred miles in either direction in all traffic lanes. "The whole world's become one vast garage," says one of the characters. But it is not just man's mad love affair with the automobile that concerns Mr. Nichols. He sees the situation in allegorical terms as the capitalist society in microcosm.

## Point of Breakdown

The freeway of the play's title is not merely the road that the drivers are attempting to reach, but a symbol of the Western way of life. And the freeway does not work—it is on the point of breakdown, jammed by the affluence of those who want to use it as they chase after trivial ends and, finally, befuddled by them—as the pile-up continues for three days, the passengers turn the area into a stinking sewer.

The theme, then (appropriately for the heavily subsidized National Theatre), is greed. Mr. Nichols attempts to articulate it through

the confrontation of a group of free-spending workers with a couple of mean-minded aristocrats, all of them stereotypes which he manipulates without compunction to make his point.

The only person who escapes the author's rancorous abuse is Wally (Lionel Murton), who does not own a car, is content with no more than meets his essential needs, and, when food runs out, goes off to bring mushrooms and berries from the fields. The play ends with him going off in the opposite direction to the masses, who have been ordered to evacuate their cars and walk home. But his individuality is as stereotyped as the conformity of the others and he is too passive a character to carry the burden of the play.

Jonathan Miller's production confirms the suspicions aroused by the National's "The Marriage of Figaro," that as a director, he has no sense of humor. The comedy in the play is constantly muffed and the moments of slapstick are clumsily handled. It is possible that Michael Blake, who has directed Mr. Nichols' previous plays with great brio, could have made "The Freeway" seem less slow, hackneyed, bad-tempered and theatrically ill-conceived. As it is, it is

a disappointment by any standards and a disaster by those we have come to expect of the National Theatre.

## Home on Wheels

Les (Paul Rogers) is a car worker who ended up ensuring that the production line never stopped, not even when workers dropped dead. He spends his retirement driving a luxurious home on wheels together with May (Greene Handle), his wife, forever striving after gentility and achieving vulgarity, and her friend Evelyn (Joan Hickson), whose only interest is in ballroom dancing and finding a man to partner her now that her husband has died.

They are conveniently stuck in the jam next to James (Graham Crowden), an aristocrat and a politician who likes to think he has the common touch, and his mother Nancy (Rachel Kempson), who treats everyone as her social inferior. There is a certain amount of fun provided by Mr. Crowden's excellent performance, twisting himself into strange shapes as he tries to ingratiate himself with Les, although Mr. Nichols spends more effort in showing how the workers have money but no taste in



Lionel Murton as Wally in National Theatre's "Freeway."

a series of basically snobbish jokes.

All the characters are types and none more so than Mark Dignam's minister, who arrives to placate the masses with a few ill-chosen words. This, too, gives

Mr. Nichols further opportunity for easy irony, as Mr. Crowden ends a speech trying to get everyone should stick together for the common good by accepting a lift away from the jam in the minister's helicopter.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films and stage productions:

## Films

"*Li Hsiang-shan*," directed by Alan Avakian, is a "weightless antic rather than a thriller," says Nora Sayre. In it, Charles Grodin and Candice Bergen decide to steal \$12 billion in diamonds from an international clearing house in London. "He's a reluctant robber, but she thinks him too docile, and her enthusiasm spurs him on," says Sayre. "John Gielgud plays the haughty director of the diamond center, and it's a pleasure just to watch him pulling off his gloves. Trevor Howard, as a wicked millionaire, is affably repulsive, deceptively benign. James Mason—a sad stole—comes through with that unctuous whisper and that muted anxiety that have graced a number of his performances. All in all, the three Englishmen adorn this movie more brightly than the sought-after gems."

## Plays

"*Edward II*," staged by Christopher Martin, opened the C.S.C. Repertory Company's eighth New

York season at the Abbey Theatre. Edward Marlowe's "Edward" has its own dramatic focus and interest and it seems strange that it has had to wait some 70 years for a New York showing, says Clive Barnes. "Although it has been considerably out of production is direct and unvarnished, I totally fail to see the point of the added epilogue which is not Marlowe and provides a trite redemptive of the Kings of England from the dead Edward to Richard II. Marlowe's raw ending is far stronger. Edward is a difficult role to play... but it needed more personality, even more flash, than Brian Schneider or permits him."

"Gypsy" opening the Broadway season at the Wintergarden theatre, is "the kind of reviving we cannot have too much of," says Clive Barnes. He found everything in the show "right" — Julie Gaye's score, Stephen Sondheim's lyrics, Arthur Laurents' book and the cast—including Angela Lansbury as Rose, Zee Zerkow, Bonnie Langford and Rex Robbins. The staging, based on last year's London production and has been directed by Arthur Laurents. Robert Tuck has reproduced Jerome Robbins' choreography.

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(Continued on Page 10.)

## Using Revenues From Oil Exports

## 3-Billion Nigerian Development

Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—its booming oil industry has announced a five-year national development plan scheduled to begin in 1975.

The plan calls for a \$3 billion over the period, while the rest will be invested by the government.

One of the plan's big goals is to develop the country's history—by Nigeria's military leader Yakubu Gowon, in wide address marking the 14th anniversary of the country's independence Tuesday.

The size of the plan, however, was practically lost on millions of Nigerians because of Gen. Gowon's announcement in the same address of the military regime's decision to scrap the restoration of democratic rule in the country by 1976.

Initial comments both by the public and the press have centered on the political rather than economic aspects of the plan.

Gen. Gowon said the estimated total savings of both the private and public sectors during the five-year period will amount to about \$8 billion.

During this period, Nigeria's

gross domestic product at current prices is expected to grow from \$24 billion in 1974-75 to about \$40 billion in 1979-80, indicating an average annual compounded growth rate of 11.7 per cent.

Although agriculture gets a major allocation—some \$3 billion—Nigeria is eager to rapidly transform the economy, as is shown in the allocation for industries of \$12 billion by both federal and state governments.

"The objective of policy here is to make Nigeria self-sufficient in petroleum products, petroleum products, paper and sugar," Gen. Gowon said.

Two oil refineries are to be built during the plan period. The existing one at Port Harcourt is to be expanded "to ensure that enough refined petroleum is available for a long time to come," he said.

The combined capacity of these three refineries is to be 245,000 barrels a day. An additional refinery, which will be export-oriented, will be built with a total capacity of 600,000 barrels a day.

These projects will cost over \$150 million between 1975 and 1980.

**Pipelines Planned**

Nigeria is also planning to lay oil pipelines from the south of the country to the north, complete with storage depots to eliminate the frequent gasoline shortages.

The country also plans to go into the oil tanker service. Last month, Nigerian officials were in Yugoslavia to sign agreements for that country to build the first of Nigeria's tankers.

The plan period will also see the government participating directly in marketing of gasoline. Negotiations are under way with the oil companies on this.

Nigeria also plans to build two liquefied natural gas plants costing a total of \$6 billion to avoid waste caused by flaring off natural gas from its oil fields. This flaring has been done for some time. One estimate puts the amount at 30 million cubic meters of gas daily, thus costing the country sizable amounts of money.

Other areas of the economy to be radically improved in the plan period include transport, electrical power, rail, water and air transport, communications and education.



Donald Harper



Lawrence Hampton

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Cabot Corp. has appointed Donald Harper director of marketing services at Cabot Europe, headquartered in Paris. He comes from the company's carbon black division. Also moving to Paris is Leighton Riese, who becomes director of European operations. He is replaced as managing

director of Cabot GmbH by William Foster.

Carl Ally Europe has appointed Lawrence Hampton president, based in Paris. Mr. Hampton, formerly with Glendinning International, will replace Tedford Hazard when Mr. Hazard returns to New York at the end of the year.

## Cut in Prime Rate Said to Be Cause

## Loans to Companies Rise Sharply in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The sharp \$498-million jump in outstanding business loans reported by the New York Federal Reserve Bank for last week was an almost direct result of the recent prime-rate cut.

Two of the four largest banks in New York, Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty Trust, cut their prime rate to 11 3/4 per cent from 12 per cent.

Today, both Bank of America and First National City Bank adopted the 11 3/4 per cent level.

Statistics show that the \$498-million rise in the statement week of Oct. 2 was the largest in New York City since the week of

July 2, when outstanding loans jumped a record \$1,161 billion.

Because of the sharp rise, analysts question the merits of lowering the prime rate, as the Chase and Morgan cuts last week so obviously sparked off some massive demand which had been put off by the 12 per cent rate.

The gain, they pointed out, was in fact contra-seasonal, for in the same 1973 week loans outstanding in fact dropped by a fairly large \$157 million.

However, some analysts feel one mitigating factor surrounding the loan figure could be the massive distortions caused by the September quarter-end, which was included during the week.

If the huge upswing in demand, which caused the first real break in the flattening in the loan demand curve since mid-July, was solely the result of quarter-end window dressing, then a correspondingly sharp drop should occur next week.

But many analysts questioned the validity of this thesis, while at the same time acknowledging the quarter-end was marked by statistical quirks.

Elsewhere the figures showed that the inflow of funds from oil producers continues to gather strength. Holdings in the Fed's custodian accounts of marketable U.S. government securities held

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Widespread layoffs pushed up the nation's unemployment rate to 5.8 per cent of the work force last month, the highest level in two and a half years, the government reported today.

Another 440,000 workers joined unemployment rolls in September, bringing the total to a seasonally adjusted 5.3 million, the Labor Department said.

The increase in the jobless rate, from 5.4 per cent in August, was the largest monthly increase since last January, when it also rose four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Unemployment has been creeping up gradually for the past few months and is expected to rise above 6 per cent late this year or in early 1975. Last October the jobless rate had dropped to a three and a half year low of 4.6 per cent. Since then the number of unemployed persons has risen by 1.3 million.

The last time the unemployment rate was at 5.8 per cent was in April 1972.

President Ford, who will send his economic program to Congress next week, has indicated he will propose an expanded public service jobs program using federal funds to enable state and local

## Level Is Highest Since April 1972

governments to hire the unemployed.

Most of the unemployment last month took place among women aged 25 and older and among teen-agers, particularly males 15 to 19 years old. Declining college attendance among young men, coupled with the slower growth in jobs, contributed to the higher joblessness among youth, the government said.

Total employment was reported up by 550,000 from August to September. Over the past year, total employment has climbed by 1.4 million, half the year-to-year gain recorded in the previous year. The increase was negated in the unemployment picture by additional job seekers.

Both white and blue collar workers felt the effects of the slowing economy. Layoffs were reported in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade. Construction's unemployment rate, at 12.4 per cent, rose to its highest level in four years.

In a statement commenting on the 5.8 per cent unemployment rate, AFL-CIO president George Meany said that President Ford, as he gets ready to announce his economic program, "must remember that these aren't percentages but people—human beings whose living standards are being destroyed by a continuance of Richard Nixon's disastrous policies."

Mr. Meany said the President should keep in mind that "the economic advisers clustered about him are the men who created this economic mess."

## Big Board Prices Drop Again Despite a Lower Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).—Stocks closed mostly lower today after a late rally attempt fell apart.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.05 to 584.56. At its lowest point of the day early in the session it was down over 11 points and it recovered to a loss of about one point before falling again in the final hour.

Advancing issues narrowly led declines at the close. Gainers briefly held a small lead late in the session.

Volume totaled 15.91 million shares compared with 13.15 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the late rally in part to technical considerations but said it was encouraged by a spreading prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 11 3/4 percent and White House word that President Ford will propose economic measures Tuesday to alleviate tight money and high interest rates.

Analysts who tended to consider the rebound technical pointed out that the market showed little early reaction to First Na-

tional City Bank's prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 11 3/4 per cent.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.03 to 61.11.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.30 to 54.51.

The bond market staged a bit of a rally today following Citibank's prime cut, and gains ranged to 1/2 point in corporate, cutting the overall losses on the week to about 1 1/2.

Trading was largely professional, but an indication of the slight improvement in sentiment can be judged by the action of two different issues when they were released from syndicate pricing restrictions.

At the height of the week's pressure a price drop of nearly three points was seen in the price of the new Bendix Co. note issue. When the new Ford Motor Credit Co. debentures and notes were released from syndicate today both prices held around their offering levels.

Government coupons also mirrored the movements in the corporate sector, rallying by up to 1/4 point today, cutting overall losses to 5/8 point at the long end of the market.

Treasury bills continued their wild gyrations, moving sharply lower early in the week after Monday's extremely strong auction as investors switched funds into higher yielding certificates of deposit.

In Chicago soybean futures finished the week at new highs, closing with limit gains in several months. Meal rose on talk of a suspension of Peruvian anchovy fishing due to an earthquake.

Wheat, closed mixed today, while corn lost 1 to 3 cents, following sharp advances yesterday on reports of frost in the Midwest growing areas.

In New York silver closed up the daily permissible limit aided by sharply higher gold prices and the firmness in grain markets.

## Aid Pledged To Car Firms By Giscard

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the government will support the French auto industry and that it will not adopt measures that could damage it further.

The President, who made the statement at the Paris international auto show, said the government's "active support will involve various forms adaptable to current economic trends." He did not elaborate.

Industry sources expect the government to reduce the value-added tax on cars to 25 from 33 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Car Sales Drop 22 Per Cent

U.S. sales of new U.S.-made cars plunged 22 per cent below the year-before as economic uncertainty kept buyers on dealers' showrooms and labor disputes in the industry and at outside-supplier vehicle availability. The steep decline was greater than industry had anticipated, although there was no sign of a recovery. "The industry is in a state of panic," said one analyst, "but the gloomy economic environment, including greater credit restrictions and financing, has reduced demand." In dealers, who were in a better position than last year, actually increased nearly 11 per cent. U.S.-made dealers in 1973 sold 763,945, while in 1974 sales dropped to 590,884, down from 763,945, while in 1973 sales were up from 590,884.

communications manufacturing in Argentina of about \$7 million. These estimates are all after taxes.

## Japan Textile Firm Closing

Daiichi Wool Spinning Co., a medium-sized textile concern, plans to close its operations this month because of the recession and poor prospects for the future. Daiichi Wool has 20,800 spindles and reported sales of \$3-billion yen (\$12 million) in the year ended June. Officials say the 600 employees will be dismissed by the end of the month. The company is owned 66 per cent by Toyoko Co., a major textile firm. The Japan Wool Spinners' Association says it is considering organizing an anti-recession cartel. The textile industry has asked the government to extend special financial assistance totaling 200 billion yen.

## Opposition to Empain-Schneider Bid

The French government is reported to be opposed to plans for the French-Belgian Empain-Schneider group to acquire control of S.A. Creusot-Loire, France's biggest builder of nuclear power stations. Sources close to the French Ministry of Industry say the government favors maintenance of the status quo within S.A. Creusot-Loire, a holding which controls Creusot-Loire and is equally owned by Empain-Schneider and S.A. Marine-Framatome. Through the subsidiary S.A. Framatome, Creusot-Loire is the French licensee for the pressurized water reactor system developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The U.S. company also has a 45 per cent interest in Framatome.

## Soybeans and Corn Are Hardest Hit

## Frost Seriously Damages U.S. Crops

ORE, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—A cold wave has caused millions of dollars in crop damage across the Midwest, U.S. officials relay. They said soybeans were hit the hardest, age also to tomatoes, tobacco crop and New England weather brought frost to the South Dakota area, Oct. 3 and there was reported in late September of the northern Midwest.

In other states, estimates were not yet available, but officials predicted the cost would be high. Walker Goepfinger, chairman of the board of the National Corn Growers Association in Boone, Iowa, said today that farmers will harvest less than 4.8 billion bushels of corn this year. The Agriculture Department predicted last spring a harvest of 5.1 billion bushels.

Mr. Goepfinger, who toured frost-bitten areas of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa this week, predicted a short-term benefit to consumers. He said much of the damaged corn crop would be used for silage and fed to beef, causing a short-term increase in the beef supply.

Mr. Goepfinger also predicted possible reduction of the 1975 corn

crop if the frost prevents late fall field work.

Corn, soybeans and tomatoes were affected because they are planted the latest. In Kentucky, where harvesting was late because of earlier rains, there were between 20,000 and 25,000 acres of tobacco still standing when the cold hit.

## Dutch Prices Rise

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Dutch wholesale price index rose to 236 in July from 234 in June and 207 in July 1973, the Dutch central statistics office said (base 1948).

## JET AVIATION

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BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT  
BANCOFIN SA

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Net	-1974-	Stocks and	Sic.	Net	-1974-	Stocks and
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18	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4 + 1 1/4	715-4	28 1/4	Texaco	.01	13	308	67	37	30 1/4	12
6	8 1/2	8 1/4	2 1/4	21 1/4	8 1/4	Texaco	.01	8	97	9 1/2	2 1/4	9 1/2 + 1 1/2	12
				21 1/4	8 1/4	Texaco	.01	8	97	9 1/2	2 1/4	9 1/2 + 1 1/2	12

4	64%	44%	44%	-	3%	20%	15%	TextUI 1.6	8	130	16%	16%	16%	16%	13%	5%	Varian
16	99%					23	15%	TextUI 1.6									
50	13%	12%	12%	+	-	12	3%	Text Ind	5	47	3%	5%	5%	5%	27%	19	Vencor
							11%	Texton 1.10	5	418	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	3	VendoCo

2	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	45 1/4	26	TransUn	1.56	8	71	26 1/4	25 1/4	26	30 1/4	10	Wachov
7	23 1/4	23	23 1/4	15 1/4	43 1/4	Trans W Afr		8	37 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5	28	4 1/4	WacRI

[illegible]

7	14%	17%	47%	16	21%	Trevelor pf.2	19	22%	22%	16	12%	0%	WmCmC
7	14%	17%	47%	16	5	TRE C pf.1	3	71	5%	51%	16	62%	WmC
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	TRCN 2.020	56	15%	15	131+	16	33%	WmC
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	TRCN m7.50	56	23%	27%	27%	16	33%	WmC
2	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	TRSM 2. 3e	3	11	0%	0%	16	16%	WmC
4	25	23%	26%	16	14	4%	Triandz.90	3	6	101%	16	16%	WmC

7	6%	6%	137%	6%	TRAPFC .40	2	6	6%	6%	1%	21	15%	WASP
7	10	9%	9%	35	9%	Trinity .30	3	13	10%	10 1/4"	19	5%	Waste-A
8	13%	12%	12%	22%	6%	Tropics .112	6	154	7%	6 1/4"	15%	5%	Waste-A
23	22%	23	23	23	10%	TRW 1.10	4	465	10%	10 1/4"	29	11%	Waste-A
20	24%	24	24%	57%	3%	TRW p4.50	2	38%	28%	3%	3	3%	Wheat Dr
23	20%	20%	21	59%	25%	TRW p4.40	107	39%	36%	36 1/4"	6%	2%	Wheat Dr

0	46	46	46	—	34	9 1/2	4 1/2	TwenCen	20	7	46	5	5	5	5	1 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2	Wellbit
7	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+	34	12	4 1/2	Typo Labs	5	33	67 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	—	1 1/2	27 1/2	9 1/2	WellEgo	

27%	30%	28%	1%
7	72%	71%	%
0	64%	44	16
9		7%	16
7	8%	8%	16
2	9	8%	16

0	7	6 1/2	7	—	1 1/2	22 1/2	13 1/2	UARCO 1.10	3	9	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—	4 1/2	7 1/2	S 1/2	Wn Com N
6	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	1/2	16	9 1/2	UGI Cp 1.32	6	16	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	+	4 1/2	10 1/2	6	Wn Pac

[illegible]

2	16	154	16	-	14	11	2	Unionam	.10	4	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6	12 1/2	13 1/2	Whitlako
3	142	146	144 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9 1/2	6	Uniroyal	.20	4	131	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	15 1/2	9 1/2	WicksC	

[illegible]

4	3%	4	21	13 1/2	UNAM	1.48	2	19	14 1/2	13%	14 1/2	13 1/2	8%	Woburn
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	18%	6	Un Nucl		199	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	+	14	10 1/2	Woburn

[illegible]

414	414	415	17%	10%	Unitel 1.03	7	162	11 1/2	10%	11	+	1/2
415	4	415 + 1/2	37%	1%	Unitel w/		29	3%	2-16	2-16	-1-16	

[illegible]

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U.S. Commodity Prices									
Oct	26.30	26.70	26.15	26.85-70	23.80	SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)			

DATE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	EXCHANGE
Dec	195.00	197.50	186.50	195.50	190.80		DM
Jan	203.00	203.00	190.50	200.00	194.50		

WOOL (4000 lbs)									
	Dec	136.90	136.60	136.10	135.80	135.40			
	Jan	135.10	135.00	134.50	134.20	133.80			
	Mar	132.90	132.80	132.30	132.00	131.50			
	May	132.10	132.00	131.50	131.20	130.80			
	Jul	130.90	130.80	130.30	130.00	129.50			
	Aug	130.10	130.00	129.50	129.20	128.80			
	Oct	129.30	129.20	128.70	128.40	128.00			
	Nov	128.50	128.40	127.90	127.60	127.20			
	Dec	127.70	127.60	127.10	126.80	126.40			
	Jan	126.90	126.80	126.30	126.00	125.60			
	Mar	125.10	125.00	124.50	124.20	123.80			
	May	123.30	123.20	122.70	122.40	122.00			
	Jul	121.50	121.40	120.90	120.60	120.20			
	Aug	120.70	120.60	120.10	119.80	119.40			
	Oct	119.90	119.80	119.30	119.00	118.60			
	Nov	119.10	119.00	118.50	118.20	117.80			
	Dec	118.30	118.20	117.70	117.40	117.00			
	Jan	117.50	117.40	116.90	116.60	116.20			
	Mar	115.70	115.60	115.10	114.80	114.40			
	May	113.90	113.80	113.30	113.00	112.60			
	Jul	112.10	112.00	111.50	111.20	110.80			
	Aug	111.30	111.20	110.70	110.40	110.00			
	Oct	110.50	110.40	109.90	109.60	109.20			
	Nov	109.70	109.60	109.10	108.80	108.40			
	Dec	108.90	108.80	108.30	108.00	107.60			
	Jan	108.10	108.00	107.50	107.20	106.80			
	Mar	106.30	106.20	105.70	105.40	105.00			
	May	104.50	104.40	103.90	103.60	103.20			
	Jul	102.70	102.60	102.10	101.80	101.40			
	Aug	101.90	101.80	101.30	101.00	100.60			
	Oct	101.10	101.00	100.50	100.20	99.80			
	Nov	100.30	100.20	99.70	99.40	99.00			
	Dec	99.50	99.40	98.90	98.60	98.20			
	Jan	98.70	98.60	98.10	97.80	97.40			
	Mar	96.90	96.80	96.30	96.00	95.60			
	May	95.10	95.00	94.50	94.20	93.80			
	Jul	93.30	93.20	92.70	92.40	92.00			
	Aug	92.50	92.40	91.90	91.60	91.20			
	Oct	91.70	91.60	91.10	90.80	90.40			
	Nov	90.90	90.80	90.30	90.00	89.60			
	Dec	89.70	89.60	89.10	88.80	88.40			
	Jan	88.90	88.80	88.30	88.00	87.60			
	Mar	87.10	87.00	86.50	86.20	85.80			
	May	85.30	85.20	84.70	84.40	84.00			
	Jul	83.50	83.40	82.90	82.60	82.20			
	Aug	82.70	82.60	82.10	81.80	81.40			
	Oct	81.90	81.80	81.30	81.00	80.60			
	Nov	81.10	81.00	80.50	80.20	79.80			
	Dec	80.30	80.20	79.70	79.40	79.00			

Oct	62.20	63.00	62.20	63.00	62.40
Nov	63.60	63.00	63.00	63.60	63.10

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (30,000 lbs)

Oct 41.65 42.12 41.50 41.90 b47.15

Adam P

Address

	Dec	63.40	64.60	63.30	64.30	63.80	Dec	44.00	44.95	44.25	44.00	44.20	Air Pro
	Jan	64.60	64.00	64.20	64.00	64.40	Feb	46.00	46.00	44.92	45.35	45.30	Albany
	Mar	65.20	66.20	65.00	66.10	65.60	Apr	45.30	45.70	45.75	45.35	44.82	Alcan
	May	60.10	67.10	66.10	67.10	66.00	Jun	46.85	47.10	46.02	46.06	44.65	Allegh
	Jul	67.20	68.10	67.20	68.10	67.00	Aug	46.50	46.40	45.70	46.20	46.00	Allegh P
Prev. Close	Jul Sep	69.10	69.10	69.10	69.10	69.00	Sales:	Oct 1472;	Dec 4221;	Feb 2905;	Alfred C		
-5 34.10	POTATOES (50,000 lbs)						April 800;	June 445;	Aug 53.		Alpha F		
							Open Interest:	Oct 2140;	Dec R203;	Feb	Alcoa		

NOV	4.70	4.70	4.48	4.35	4.75
JAN	5.30	5.35	5.30	A5.10	5.26

**SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)**

[illegible]

297.60	Sep	526.00	543.10	526.00	545.10	525.10	Bobble
-265	Dec	536.00	544.60	536.00	554.60	534.60	Briggs

30-29	Jan	539.00	537.00	539.00	535.00	537.00	500, Jan 28; Feb 27; March 17; April 10; May 10; June 12.
30-1							Strick W Bridg W Brunk W
		<b>FROZEN DRAINAGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)</b>					
	Nov	57.30	57.20	56.20	55.43.50	55.95	
-621	Jan	59.00	59.00	58.65	58.25	58.70	
-745	Mar	59.85	59.90	59.10	57.25	59.70	
15-915	May	60.70	60.70	60.15	58.00.20	60.30	
-658							
		<b>LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)</b>					
	Oct	39.90	39.10	38.30	38.45	38.65	Brush W
	Dec	43.80	44.10	42.90	43.15	43.90	Burgitts
	Feb	46.75	46.75	45.40	45.50	45.95	Cap C
	Apr	46.60	46.70	45.15	45.40	46.00	Carbo W
	Jun	46.40	46.70	47.50	46.40	48.05	Carp T

Oct	50.20	50.50	50.00	850.50	857.30
Aug	48.00	49.40	48.20	49.40	49.00
Sales:	Oct 745	Dec 1798	Feb 1960		

458	Dec	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$1.40	\$2.25
457 1/2	Jan	\$2.95	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$2.70	\$2.25
457 1/4	May	\$4.50	\$4.20	\$2.10	\$3.50	\$4.25
457	Jul	\$5.30	\$5.20	\$4.30	\$4.95	\$5.50
456 1/2	Oct	\$6.75	\$6.75	\$4.50	\$5.25	\$5.50
456 1/4	Dec	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.30	\$5.60	\$7.50

Chrysler  
 Chrysler  
 April 1925; June 219; July 110; Aug. 1925  
 Open Interest: Oct 1264; Dec 3798; Feb  
 2844; April 1411; June 1323; July 583; Aug  
 145.

**FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)**  
 Feb 69.25 69.97 68.18 69.10 68.67  
 Mar 69.52 69.77 67.95 69.00 68.27

Coca Cola  
 Colco  
 Citic  
 Clark  
 Flev  
 Clev  
 Coca  
 Colco  
 Citic  
 Clark  
 Flev  
 Clev

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Aug	69.30	69.30	67.85	68.60	68.35

	WHEAT (5,000 bu.)				
Dec	5.22	5.35	5.07	5.23	5.16 1/4
Mar	5.35	5.49 1/4	5.21	5.40	5.29 1/4
May	5.30	5.44 1/2	5.16	5.38	5.28 1/4
Jul	4.95	5.05	4.81	4.98	4.90
Sep	4.88	5.04	4.68	4.88	4.94

37.40	WHEAT Gold hard red (3,000 bu) ... ..	European Gold Markets	Official
33.50	Dec — — — 5.40 1/2 5.37 1/2		Official

[illegible]

## Tokyo Exchange

Nov	9.56	9.56	9.36	9.48	9.35
Jan	9.61	9.61	9.48	9.60	9.41
Mar	9.69	9.69	9.59	9.69	9.49
May	9.71	9.71	9.63	9.70	9.51
Jul	9.72	9.72	9.70	9.72	9.52
Sep	9.73	9.73	9.65	9.61	9.55
Nov	9.69	9.69	9.69	9.44	8.56

Oct. 4, 1974	
Price	Price
Yan	Yan
Asahi Glass	136
Cannon	100
Dai Nip. Print.	245
Bull. Bank	398
Matsuo E. Wks	382
Aihubai Hwy. Ind.	125
Aihubai Corp.	120

John	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.30	Fuji Photo	280	Mitsubishi	313
						Mitsubishi	145	Nippon Elec.	150
						Wanda Motor	400		

[illegible]

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-1974- Stocks and Div in 8 P/E 80% High Low Last, Cvsge										-1974- Stocks and Div in 5 P/E 100% High Low Last, Cvsge										-1974- Stocks and Div in 5 P/E 80% High Low Last, Cvsge									
7%	31%	Roemer Co	6	11	6%	4%	19%	14%	14%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
28%	15%	Rowan, Jr	8	5	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
16%	24%	Rohm and Co	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
20%	24%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	Rockwell Int	3	7	11	14%	14%	14%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
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